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Communications intended for publication in THE TIMES should be clearly and plainly written and sent in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Accepted communications will not be returned, and only manuscripts of obvious importance will be returned to their authors.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1897.

The Conquest of Cuba.

The conquest of Cuba is entirely feasible. We state this out of deference to the well-known views, desires, and interests of the Administration and of its associated Spanish-Cuban bond syndicate and the Sugar Trust.

The scheme not only is feasible, judged from a purely scientific standpoint, but its practicability has been illustrated in the Cleveland-Weyler plan of catnipism, inaugurated about twenty months ago and inherited from the outgoing Administration, as part of the foreign policy of the Government, by Mr. McKinley.

When Captain General Weyler discovered that he could not beat the armies of the republic in the field, his happy thought was suggested to him and that the end might be accomplished by despatching the country. In the policy which he evolved from this idea he laid out not only the foundation, but the practical assistance of our American authorities. The plan was to return the force of Spain by "exterminating the breed" by gathering in the women, children, and old people.

In the way, Gen. Weyler and the Washington authorities had, however, that the conquest of Cuba could be accomplished by the simple means of murdering every Spaniard. That was, and is, the only hope of Havana and his admiring friends on the continent.

Let us analyze the results to date. By the effective methods of starvation, flogging, burning and private assassination, within the past two years the Spaniards have disposed of 150,000 Cubans. If the game were allowed to go on indefinitely it is perfectly plain that the other ninety per cent. of the population could be gotten rid of, and then, it is equally apparent that Spain, with what the Sugar Trust and other American "trusts" could command, would be able to repopulate the country with some sort of barbarous serfs.

It is not to be understood that the Spanish police patrol of the American army has been necessary to the success of this plan of campaign. If this country had completely Cubanized some months ago, or even if it had retained from the island and the murder of 150,000 Cubans would have been impossible. These are strong words. Mr. McKinley, let them be true and no one knows it better than you do.

Yet out of this frightful ordeal the brave Cubans have come with their independence once almost achieved. You, even with the nation of Washington, of Jackson, of Lincoln, Grant and Lee thrown in the scale against them. Now we see the whole force of our Government used to compel them to accept subjugation again. We see the American fleet in conjunction with that of Spain drawn in a merciless cordon around their castles to prevent Christian humanity from assisting the cause of human liberty.

President McKinley, deny this if you can!

The whole civilized world stands aghast and aghast at the spectacle of a free people being the material of a despotism of Spain in its attempt to subjugate or exterminate a gallant American community. The common instincts of civilization are shocked at such a sight, and the question naturally arises: What kind of a man is this who reigns in the White House?

Is he a man of American blood and birth, imbued with the sentiments which everybody knows fill his fellow countrymen? Is he totally lost to consideration of the high duties which international law and national decency and dignity impose upon a neighboring first-class power, especially the paramount power of the hemisphere, upon Spain? If he is, the world and the American people are not!

One honest, manly word from you, Mr. McKinley, would have saved the lives of most of these 150,000 victims. You know, and the whole world knows, that in March last, you had notified Spain that the acquisition of civilized warfare

must be observed in Cuba, or the American Republic would feel compelled to interfere in the interests of humanity, the American instantly would have stopped, or, if they did not, every man in the White House would have supported you in punishing the common enemy of mankind. What says you, Mr. McKinley? Are the interests of certain business syndicates more sacred to you than the liberties and lives of the entire population of an adjacent republic? Do you stand for American liberty, or are you personally as well as officially the ally of despotism, of intrigue, of outrage and murder?

We ask these questions now in our own motion. Before many weeks have passed over your head they will be asked again in a bolder, sterner and more effective manner.

Deal Wood for the Bench.

In the days of earlier Republican simplicity, a pile of deal was good enough lumber with which to construct a judicial bench. We have outgrown that, and now we build the seats upon which the erudite is to overflow of the substantial oak, or the ornate mahogany. Are we reverting to early principles and ideas, that "deal" again should become the timber of the bench?

When we speak of "deal," we mean a particular one, with which George Cleveland, his Secretary of the Treasury, and his Attorney General are said to have had potential connection. We refer to the deal by which Cleveland proposed to turn over to the Cuban Pacific Railway to the Schiff Morgan syndicate, and to the communication of that deal by the present Administration, acting through the President and Attorney General McKenna!

It is stated in some newspapers of prominence that the Schiff-Morgan syndicate is a mere representation of C. P. Huntington in the reorganization of the Cuban Pacific Railway. It has been open and frequently charged that the people interested in this transaction contributed \$2,000,000 to Mr. McKinley's election, and that, in consideration of that contribution, they were promised that the present Administration would carry out the negotiation.

The deal was carried out. Against a general protest of the press, the United States Government has upon the whole Cuban Pacific system was segregated so that the "reorganization committee" was allowed to purchase the main line and "foot" the sale of the Kansas Pacific Division, thus separating it from the rest of the national system of \$13,000,000 against the Cuban Pacific. There is little if any doubt that if the appeal of the United States Government to President McKinley had been heeded, and the whole sale postponed to December 15, the entire amount of the Government's lien upon the system would have been paid. As to that, we are certain to know more after the Congress meets.

That is not so much the case in point. It has been charged that the Cuban Pacific transaction was pushed to a finish to settle some campaign debts of 1896. It is intimated that Attorney General McKenna is to be rewarded for his share in the transaction by nomination for the American Senate to succeed Associate Justice Brandeis.

Well, Mr. McKinley, what will the country think about it? Or do not you and Mr. Hanna care?

For Mr. McKinley.

The Evening Post, a newspaper published in New York by an Irishman, for Englishmen, prints the following communication:

Sir: Here is a thought which may be useful to you. It is that Mr. McKinley has not only a chief of administration, but also a chief of execution. All his appointments, his actions, and what he does, he does for you.

It is to be understood that Mr. McKinley is to be successful and short, too. We will tell you the next President of the United States, Mr. McKinley, is to be the conquering general. It has always been so in our history, and the Spanish-American war will not differ from its predecessors. Being this fact, let us be ready for the worst. The country can sleep in peace. There will be no war with Spain. M. H. November 8.

We advise the President to take this under consideration.

Canadian Audacity.

While we do not doubt that Washington society will extend proper courtesies to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian prime minister and his suite, as is quite right, it must be said that, officially speaking, Sir Wilfrid hardly is persona grata to the American people, whatever he may be to the Government, which necessarily is not the same thing, strange as that may appear to a foreigner.

In the first place, he is not likely to forget that it was Sir Wilfrid Laurier's influence which prevented the British government from joining in the international conference recently held in Washington, nor, that in a larger way, Canada has been an obvious nuisance in connection with the whole seal question.

The truth is, that if the Cleveland Administration had possessed a particle of American or of ordinary national dignity, the interposition of a British dependency in the interests of a lot of seal plates would not have been tolerated. Unfortunately for America at the time we had two ultra anti-Americans connected with the business. One of them was Grover Cleveland in the White House, the other was Thomas F. Bayard, the English nobleman, at the court of St. James. For such sin we deserved punishment, and have received it.

The time has come, however, to put a stop to this nonsense. The case before us is a simple one. If pelagic sealing is not prevented, the seal herd is doomed to all but extermination. Lord Salisbury and Sir Julian Pauncefote understand this exactly, as well as do Mr. Foster or Senator Morgan. But our provincial neighbors in Canada have a fleet of seal plates, dear to their seal-plate souls. They must be provided for no matter at what cost of trouble to the imperial government or to ours. The solution is easy. Mr. McKinley is in a position to take high ground. He has the record of Russia and Japan. If Great Britain will not come into the arrangement, he knows what to do. But on no account should he allow himself for one moment to commit this great nation to negotiations with a subject colony. There has been altogether too much of that sort of thing already.

Patience the Resurrectionist.

It was hard that the experience of yellow journalism should have driven Pulitzer, who formerly was a good friend of Spain, into the Cuban resurrection business.

Whether recognition of the universal

Cuban sympathy of the American people, or the despotic state of Mr. Dupuy de Lôme's exchequer, is to blame for this is a mystery. It is also a mystery why this tiny republic on the part of Pulitzer should have taken the form of a desire to the upstart Cubans, as well as to desert the suffering of the living. It may be that the repentance of the broken and impotent philanthropist is so deep as to become retroactive, and that he wants to turn the back of his policy backward to cover the times before the persons he so nearly has rescued were bothered by Weyler, aided by the American Spanish police patrol.

The lesson has a moral. When a sinner like Pulitzer is called to repentance by the rising tide of public indignation, or even by the bankrupt condition of the Spanish treasury, there is hope for the Administration.

Readers will remember that during the extra session of the Congress there was a preliminary struggle over the opening of the Teanahupah Indian reservation in Utah, which includes the wonderful gila (sagebrush) deposits of that region, the richest and most valuable in the world. It is not to be doubted that the fight will be renewed in December, for that a very liberal lobby will be on hand to look after the matter. The reservation will be opened to settlement next April, with the exception of 100,000 acres of mineral lands, carrying the asphalt resource. A combination of capitalists has been formed to get control of the whole area. This will be easy enough to accomplish if the Government can be induced to open to sale under the mineral lands. The material, which is in great demand is worth from \$40 to \$50 per ton in St. Louis. The expert of the Geological Survey, Mr. George H. Edridge, estimates that the available supply in the territory amounts to 25,000,000 tons. Various plans for circumventing the grabbers have been suggested in and outside of the Congress. The most reasonable one would seem to be for the nation to hold the title to the lands and lease them on a royalty of say 10 per cent on the market price of the asphalt mined. That would be a means of helping out taxation that ought to appeal to representatives of the people. But probably, as usual, the syndicate will buy its way through by hook or by crook, and this national asset worth \$920,000,000 will go for about \$150,000 or \$200,000. Political, or rather Republican party, entrance is a fine investment in these days of trusts, monopolies and bond syndicates.

The Japanese ministry of the day has been through a crisis, and Count Okuma has resigned. There have been other and less important changes. Count Okuma is succeeded by Baron Nishi, who formerly was minister to St. Petersburg. His resignation has been dictated by the strained relations with Russia, in consequence of events in Korea and elsewhere. There is nothing in the occurrence likely to affect Japanese relations with this country, which now are quiet enough pending our action on the Hawaiian annexation treaty.

We are not inclined to believe the story that Gen. Gomez has threatened Major Gen. Juan Sanguliz with reduction to the ranks, and dishonorable discharge, unless he shall return to active service. The Major has written nothing of the kind, and he must be in ignorance of the circumstances. Gen. Sanguliz's life was saved on the condition of his personal promise that he would not return to Cuba. The State Department, in effect, became his guarantor. There is no special reason why the general should keep faith with a power which never has been known to keep faith with anyone. But Gen. Sanguliz is a soldier and a gentleman. At any rate, out of respect to himself, he must keep his promise, once given, or stand dishonored.

If Mr. McKinley ever should become really angry at England, which is not possible, John J. P. Morgan lives, he might get J. Sterling Morton to write his eloquent notes for him. That bit of Clevelandian detour wrote from Nebraska to the meeting of the "Round Mound League" in New York that "Mr. Bryan and his disciples . . . have united in one condemnation all the fanatics, bigots and phobias in this State." This assertion, obviously, is too sweeping. Mr. Morton himself is a distinguished exception as to all three classes, if not more.

At the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday consideration was given to measures for the relief of the American whaling fleet, jobbed in Behring Sea. Naturally this topic led to a discussion of relief measures in the interests of two prominent friends of the family who are reborn in Ohio and New York.

Hanna.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

The drug which Hanna was upon the Republican party in Ohio is clearly shown by the fact that, while the candidate for governor secured over 28,000 majority, the aggregate plurality for the Republican candidates for the legislature over their Democratic opponents was only about 3,000 in the whole State, and the further chance of less than 75 votes in three close counties would have given the Democrats a majority in the legislature. In other words the voters of Ohio endorsed Republicanism and at the same time recorded their protest against Hannaism so emphatically that it was all but repudiated at the polls. Even though there be a Republican majority of five among the lawmakers, every day increases the doubt whether the boss can command from it an election to the Senate. Many Republican members will vote for Hanna only under protest, and because the State convention of 1900, which elected him, was in favor of his candidacy, and it remains to be seen whether the opposition of a few will not prove impracticable. Three recalcitrants would be enough to prevent his success in the legislature.

A Traditional Break.

(From the Chicago Journal.)

Tradition hands down the awful break made by a well-meaning American gentleman, who, in his embarrassment, generally assumed, Fox, Flax IX that he had had the pleasure of a presentation to his father, the late Pope, many years before. Some how this remark did not noticeably hurt the conversation.

Took It for Jim James.

(From the Chicago Record.)

A whole school of pathologists, sportsmen and other interesting things were accidentally loosed on an Ohio town a few nights ago, but the people took them for a realization of some of the Senatorial campaign talk and did not get a bit scared.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The election returns from the Eleventh Congressional district of Ohio must afford Congressman Grover a vast amount of consolation. The figures are the hand-writing on the wall that mark the downfall of Senator Hanna in the hands of the chief of the State Republican party. During the campaign Mr. Grover repented his performance of the Presidential campaign and gave out a lot of figures showing what the Republicans would do in Ohio. Differing with the success of his guess when McKinley was a candidate, Gen. Grover turned to his fall and made a miserable failure of his prediction department in the last State election. He not only exhibited the fact that it was the widest kind of a guess, but he defended Hanna as well by showing an overwhelming majority for the legislative ticket and further encouragement to the party to remain in the apathetic condition that prevailed by inducing men to stay away from the polls on the theory that their votes were not needed.

The morning after election this old war horse saw his mistake, and rushed the disaster to his well. The Democratic forces entered his own district, horse, foot and dragons, and captured it. Gen. Grover had been wrapped with his guard of honor. The Democrats captured Rocking and Union counties, with his one legislative vote, and then added to the discount of the old statesman by taking from him both Athens and Highland—and every Republican seat in the district. Hanna, however, by the interest kind of a sorcery.

This means the retirement of Gen. Grover and the brightening of all his ambitions. He is to be succeeded in Congress by another. The anti-Grover forces have been so successful in their large Democratic gain as a condemnation of Gen. Grover, and will make a big play at the next Congressional nominating convention to down the veteran of all these battles. Gen. Grover was fed through the nose by Hanna, and he was so glibly as to be deceived thereby. Hanna promised Grover everything in sight, as he did every other man in Ohio who was supposed to be able to control a single vote. Hanna's political career will be a record. He will not secure a renomination, and when the Fifty-fifth Congress ends, his political career will end, and he will retire to the private practice of the law in the town of Athens, where he was born, and where he has a large following of machine politics before he became a party boss in Hanna's wheel. Hanna was a man among men when Grover and Hanna and all that it has been forgotten.

No man is more interested in the Ohio situation than President McKinley, and he is watching with an eye that is singularly keen all the rumors that emanate from that State. They mean much for him and of the settlement of whether or not there shall be harmony in Ohio depends the future of the President of these United States. McKinley wants harmony, but at the same time, he cannot do anything that Hanna does not dictate. He wishes his desire, and the compromise to which he is subjected he will fall to the ground.

Senator Foraker was in the city yesterday and declined to have a word to say about politics further than that which he said before his departure. He was through the Ohio campaign loyally and served the ticket as well as he knew how. No man will question the ability of the senator from Ohio, nor his loyalty to the last campaign. Hanna, however, who drove out of the city and who was able to intelligently discuss the issues of the day, Hanna, besides his colleague, is a mighty not only in intellect but in statesmanship. Foraker fought the fight for Hanna, and he was not a man who would give up the fight for the party to carry the responsibility cannot be placed on the coat of Senator Foraker. When the campaign ended on the night before election Senator Foraker had concluded the task. If he was to be a party man, he would have been none of it. The State has been carried for both the legislative and the gubernatorial ticket and if Hanna cannot pull himself through that is his affair and his only.

Tears would not be shed in Ohio, if any where else, if Hanna should fail in his ambition. He has created the condition he finds and upon his own head and that of the Administration must rest whatever responsibility there may be for the failure of the party in Ohio in the future. Hanna has been temperate in his talk and modest in his conduct. The rank since election has been thrown off and he is portrayed in all his energy toward the man who did so much for him, and who is now a party man, he will have none of it. The State has been carried for both the legislative and the gubernatorial ticket and if Hanna cannot pull himself through that is his affair and his only.

It comes from a very authentic source that Senator Hanna was not in the city when McKinley was elected to the Senate. McKinley's Cabinet through a subordinate. He was told that he could not be re-elected to the Senate; that the Republicans of Ohio were preparing to shelve him at the next election for a United States Senator. But that if he was a candidate, he would end his long and honorable career by retirement into private life through defeat. Such a closing of a career that has been without equal in the history of this country was not pleasant to McKinley, and he believed that the statements made to him, he accepted what seemed to be the inevitable, and entered the Cabinet of McKinley, while aware to the scheme all the time. The talk that has been going on in the public prints that McKinley was to be elected to the Senate, and that he would be elected to the Senate, has been a lie. McKinley's dream of a second term has been a lie. Hanna is obstinate and does not listen to reason. He will pull down the temple upon himself and destroy it.

The situation is anything but encouraging for the President and his manager. With the factions at war in Ohio and John Sherman ready to bolt the Administration as soon as he is convinced he has been the victim of the wicked Hanna, McKinley's dream of a second term has been a lie. Hanna is obstinate and does not listen to reason. He will pull down the temple upon himself and destroy it.

Senator Foraker leaves Washington for New York today. During his stay in the

city he has been distinguished to talk politics, and particularly the election in Ohio. Discussing the subject last night, he said he gave his time to the party while they were fighting a common enemy, and put in as many hours as he knew how. There was no struggle over the membership that he knew of, except what he had seen in the papers.

Mr. Hanna had been induced by the State convention, and the Republicans had carried the legislature. While the Senator does not say so himself, it comes from one of his close friends that he will not take any part in the fight for Senator if there is to be one, the Senator taking the ground that that is the business exclusively of the legislature, and that if he desired to interfere it would be a piece of impertinence that would not be tolerated by the men whose votes elect his colleague.

A SON'S GREAT SACRIFICE.

To Save His Father He Accused Himself of Murder.

Somerset, Ky., Nov. 10. The defense in the trial of James Hollars, charged with the murder of Samuel Shadwin in March, 1895, has sprung a sensation by alleging that the deed was committed by the elder Hollars, now deceased, and that the son assumed the authority of the father and fled to save his father. The evidence of the prosecution went to show that Shadwin while playing in his field near Tatesville was shot and killed by some unknown person; that at once after the killing James Hollars was seen leaving the vicinity of the tragedy, carrying a gun. He met two young girls and a boy and in an excited manner said that he had killed Shadwin. He left the country and remained a fugitive until a few weeks ago.

Young Hollars now says that his father killed Shadwin in the heat of passion because Shadwin accused him of stealing his timber. His father was an old man and unable to leave the country on account of his age and infirmities and the son was quickly persuaded by his father, whom he loved and respected, to take the guilt upon himself. It was for this reason that Hollars took up his father's gun and leaving the vicinity told the young girls and boys as he left that he had committed the deed, well knowing that they could not apprehend him.

For the sake of his father's name Hollars intended to bear the odium of being a murderer and remain an outcast and a fugitive from justice, but having been arrested and his life being at stake, he says he concluded to tell the whole truth.

The Trading Stamp.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

Is the "trading stamp" business contrary to law? This question may be answered by giving a correct definition of the word "stamp" as it is used in Sec. 1177, Revised Statutes of the United States.

If these words refer to a "stamp" which they do not apply to the trading stamp business, which certainly is not a lottery. The only stamp which is a lottery is the one which is issued by the Government and which is used for the purpose of raising revenue. The trading stamp is not a lottery, and it is not a stamp as it is used in Sec. 1177, Revised Statutes of the United States.

The statute refers to "stamp" which they do not apply to the trading stamp business, which certainly is not a lottery. The only stamp which is a lottery is the one which is issued by the Government and which is used for the purpose of raising revenue. The trading stamp is not a lottery, and it is not a stamp as it is used in Sec. 1177, Revised Statutes of the United States.

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